

RESULTS

Of the 4581 students sampled, 4447 students responded to the questionnaire, giving a student response rate of 97.07%. All the schools sampled participated giving a school response rate of 100%. The overall response rate was 97.07%

Table 1: Prevalence Percent of students who use tobacco, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs (ESMOKER)	Current Use			Never Smokers Susceptible to Initiating Smoking (SUSCEPNS)
		Any Tobacco Product (CTOB)	Cigarettes (CSMOKER)	Other Tobacco Products (OTOB)	
Region 1-3 (Total)	14.9 (± 3.3)	13.0 (± 2.8)	7.2 (± 2.4)	8.5 (± 2.1)	19.7 (± 6.3)
Male	21.0 (± 3.9)	15.8 (± 4.0)	10.1 (± 3.7)	9.3 (± 2.7)	21.7 (± 7.7)
Female	8.5 (± 3.8)	10.0 (± 3.4)	4.2 (± 2.5)	7.7 (± 2.4)	18.0 (± 5.8)
Region –1 (Total.)	27.3 (± 5.4)	15.5 (± 3.1)	9.5 (± 2.8)	9.4 (± 1.9)	20.2 (± 4.8)
Male	37.2 (± 7.6)	19.8 (± 4.3)	13.6 (± 3.7)	10.9 (± 3.0)	20.7 (± 5.7)
Female	17.5 (± 3.6)	11.2 (± 2.1)	5.3 (± 2.1)	7.9 (± 1.9)	19.6 (± 4.7)
Region –2 (Total.)	14.5 (± 3.2)	9.9 (± 2.0)	5.4 (± 3.9)	6.3 (± 1.1)	17.6 (± 5.3)
Male	16.2 (± 4.5)	8.6 (± 2.5)	5.2 (± 4.5)	4.5 (± 4.9)	17.9 (± 7.9)
Female	12.9 (± 10.9)	11.6 (± 4.1)	5.8 (± 3.1)	8.5 (± 4.2)	17.4 (± 1.6)
Region –3 (Total.)	14.5 (± 3.4)	12.9 (± 2.9)	7.1 (± 2.5)	8.5 (± 2.2)	19.7 (± 6.5)
Male	20.5 (± 4.0)	15.8 (± 4.1)	10.1 (± 3.9)	9.3 (± 2.8)	21.8 (± 8.0)
Female	8.1 (± 4.0)	10.0 (± 3.5)	4.1 (± 2.6)	7.6 (± 2.5)	18.0 (± 6.0)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa.

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About 15% of all the students ever smoked cigarettes, with significant difference in gender for the entire country, Nairobi and the rest of Kenya. There was no significant difference by gender for those who ever smoked cigarettes in Mombasa (Table -1). At least one out of ten students (13%) currently use any tobacco product with 7.2% currently smoking cigarettes and 8.5% using other form of tobacco products. There was statistical difference by gender for the current tobacco use in Nairobi, both for current any tobacco product and current cigarette smoke. One in five students (19.7%) indicated they were likely to initiate cigarette smoking during the next year with no significant difference in gender, in all regions.

Table 2: School Curriculum, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent taught dangers of smoking (<u>CORE50C</u>)	Percent discussed reasons why people their age smoke (<u>CORE51C</u>)
Region 1-3 (Total.)	77.5 (± 3.7)	57.3 (± 5.1)
Male	77.7 (± 3.6)	56.8 (± 3.7)
Female	77.3 (± 4.5)	57.9 (± 7.4)
Region -1 (Total.)	72.6(± 7.8)	53.2 (± 5.7)
Male	74.4 (±5.6)	52.1 (± 4.2)
Female	71.0 (± 12.4)	54.4 (± 10.0)
Region -2 (Total.)	76.8 (±4.3)	54.3 (± 9.8)
Male	80.3 (± 4.6)	54.3 (± 7.0)
Female	71.9(± 6.9)	54.5 (± 13.9)
Region -3(Total.)	77.7 (± 3.8)	57.4 (± 5.4)
Male	77.8 (± 3.8)	57.0 (± 3.9)
Female	77.6 (± 4.7)	58.0 (± 7.7)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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Four out of five of the students (77.5%) had been taught about dangers of smoking in the past one year. Over half of the students (57.3%) had discussed reasons, why people their age smoke (Table 2). There was no significant difference in gender; however, there was statistical difference between those who had been taught in class and those who had actually discussed the topic in class.

Table 3: Cessation, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Current Smokers	
	Percent desire to stop (CORE35A)	Percent tried to stop this year (CORE36A)
Region – 1-3 (Total)	73.5 (± 10.8)	70.2 (± 7.6)
Male	77.1 (± 13.6)	78.0 (± 10.1)
Female	68.1 (± 15.5)	48.8 (± 19.2)
Region – 1 (Total)		77.1 (± 9.0)
Male		75.7 (± 10.7)
Female		80.0 (± 15.5)
Region – 2 (Total)		74.3 (± 7.8)
Male		95.0 (± 6.8)
Female		35.1(± 42.1)
Region – 3 (Total)		69.7(± 8.1)
Male		78.0 (± 10.8)
Female		47.0 (± 20.3)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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Seven out of ten students (73.5%) who currently smoke cigarettes, stated that they currently desire to stop smoking, or that they tried to stop smoking during the past year but failed (70.2%) Table 3. There was no statistical difference by gender, for the entire country, Nairobi and the rest of Kenya. There was no significant difference by gender in those who had tried to stop smoking this year in Mombasa.

Table 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers (CORE32A) %	Current Smokers (CORE32B) %	Never Smokers (CORE33A) %	Current Smokers (CORE33B) %	Never Smokers (CORE34A) %	Current Smokers (CORE34B) %	Never Smokers (CORE31A) %	Current Smokers (CORE31B) %
Region 1-3 (Total)	22.2 (± 2.3)	74.6 (± 9.4)	38.4 (± 3.8)	79.2 (± 4.5)	41.9 (± 8.2)	46.8 (± 11.7)	51.7 (± 5.6)	38.2 (± 9.8)
Male	23.9 (± 3.9)	70.8 (± 13.5)	41.9 (± 3.7)	81.2 (± 3.8)	44.0 (± 9.9)	51.0 (± 13.0)	55.8 (± 8.6)	42.9 (± 10.7)
Female	20.6 (± 3.8)	83.2 (±13.1)	35.2 (± 5.3)	73.7 (± 10.0)	40.1 (± 8.7)	37.9 (± 19.8)	48.1 (± 5.8)	27.5 (± 9.6)
Region 1 (Total)	25.0 (± 4.5)	61.0 (± 7.1)	44.8 (± 4.2)	81.3 (± 8.6)	57.5 (± 7.5)	44.0 (± 5.2)	59.3 (± 4.0)	36.3 (± 7.0)
Male	24.5 (± 5.3)	57.0 (± 8.0)	42.9 (± 5.4)	79.5 (± 12.0)	55.9 (± 8.5)	45.8 (± 7.5)	59.1 (± 4.2)	36.6 (± 8.6)
Female	25.2 (± 5.7)	72.2 (±12.7)	46.0 (± 5.7)	87.8 (± 11.0)	58.8 (± 9.0)	40.7 (± 12.6)	59.4 (± 5.7)	34.2 (± 13.3)
Region 2 (Total)	24.9 (± 7.0)	58.4 (±12.4)	40.9 (± 6.8)	84.0 (± 13.8)	33.5 (±13.4)	50.3 (± 13.7)	45.8 (± 13.9)	59.0 (± 22.2)
Male	22.4 (± 9.7)	32.3 (± 23.0)	36.1 (± 9.0)	79.4 (±22.0)	38.5 (± 18.8)	50.9 (± 7.3)	44.0 (± 14.3)	62.8 (± 33.7)
Female	28.7 (±12.4)	94.3 (± 7.9)	47.2 (± 15.5)	88.7 (± 5.1)	28.0 (± 13.5)	47.0 (± 29.8)	48.3 (± 13.5)	57.6 (±26.2)
Region-3 Total	22.1 (± 2.3)	75.3 (± 9.9)	38.2 (± 4.0)	79.0 (± 4.7)	41.6 (± 8.5)	46.9 (± 12.3)	51.6 (± 5.8)	38.1 (± 10.3)
Male	23.9 (± 4.0)	71.7 (±14.1)	42.0 (± 3.8)	81.2 (± 4.0)	43.8 (± 10.3)	51.2(±13.6)	55.9 (± 8.9)	43.1 (± 11.2)
Female	20.4 (± 4.0)	83.5 (±13.8)	34.8 (± 5.5)	72.9 (±10.6)	39.7 (± 9.1)	37.6(±20.9)	47.7 (±6.0)	26.8 (± 10.0)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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A significantly high percentage of current smokers, were exposed to second-hand smoke, as compared to never smokers, both in their homes (74.6% Vs 22.2%) and in public places (79.2% Vs 38.4%) Table 4. There was statistical difference between the never smokers and current smokers, on those exposed to second-hand smoke in all the regions. Almost half of the students, both never smokers (41.9%) and current smokers (46.8%) think that smoking should be banned from public places, with Nairobi having the highest percentage of up to 57.5% for the never smokers and Mombasa 50.3% for the current smokers. Half of the never smokers (51.7%) think smoke from others is harmful to them, while only a third of current smokers (38.3%) think smoke from others is harmful to them. In Mombasa however, six out of ten students who are current smokers think that smoke from others is definitely harmful to them. There is no significant difference by gender in all the Regions.

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers (CORE20A) %	Current Smokers (CORE20B) %	Never Smokers (CORE21A) %	Current Smokers (CORE21B) %	Never Smokers (CORE23A) %	Current Smokers (CORE23B) %	Never Smokers (CORE24A) %	Current Smokers (CORE24B) %
Region 1-3 (Total)	26.9 (± 5.6)	30.7 (± 8.6)	14.2 (± 3.7)	20.6 (± 8.2)	6.1(± 2.5)	25.4 (± 4.9)	5.5 (± 2.2)	19.3 (± 7.6)
Male	24.4 (± 6.3)	35.1 (± 10.4)	14.0 (± 5.5)	20.0 (± 9.0)	5.9 (± 2.8)	26.9 (± 5.6)	5.5 (± 2.5)	19.2 (± 9.4)
Female	29.0 (± 7.2)	20.7 (± 14.7)	14.4 (± 3.7)	22.5 (± 11.1)	6.4 (± 2.8)	22.3 (± 11.0)	5.6 (± 2.4)	19.9 (± 11.1)
Region 1 (Total)	20.6 (± 3.1)	35.6 (± 7.7)	12.4 (± 3.0)	26.3 (± 8.4)	6.1(± 1.3)	24.3 (± 9.2)	4.1 (± 1.8)	22.5 (± 8.1)
Male	20.6 (± 3.9)	30.5 (± 9.3)	13.2 (± 4.1)	20.0 (± 9.4)	8.0 (± 2.6)	20.5 (± 11.4)	5.3 (± 2.2)	21.4 (± 8.2)
Female	20.6 (± 4.1)	49.6 (± 13.4)	11.9 (± 3.7)	43.0 (± 14.2)	4.5 (± 1.6)	34.5 (± 17.6)	3.2 (± 2.3)	25.7 (± 14.8)
Region 2 (Total)	27.0 (± 1.0)	35.8 (± 28.8)	20.2 (± 4.8)	24.7 (± 14.4)	12.2(± 5.8)	23.6 (± 6.0)	8.1 (± 4.4)	11.2 (± 5.0)
Male	25.6 (± 3.7)	39.4 (± 21.3)	18.2 (± 4.1)	20.2 (± 13.6)	11.1 (± 6.8)	17.3 (± 10.1)	6.7 (± 7.0)	0.0 (± 0.0)
Female	28.8 (± 6.9)	33.6 (± 43.7)	23.6 (± 9.4)	31.8 (± 35.7)	14.0 (± 7.0)	32.8 (± 9.1)	10.2 (± 4.8)	24.9 (± 7.8)
Region 3 (Total)	27.0 (± 5.8)	30.5 (± 9.1)	14.2 (± 3.9)	20.3 (± 8.6)	6.1(± 2.6)	25.4 (± 5.2)	5.5 (± 2.3)	19.2 (± 8.0)
Male	24.5 (± 6.5)	35.3 (± 11.0)	13.9 (± 5.7)	20.0 (± 9.5)	5.8 (± 2.9)	27.2 (± 5.8)	5.5 (± 2.6)	19.2 (± 9.9)
Female	29.3 (± 7.5)	19.2 (± 15.9)	14.4 (± 3.9)	21.5 (± 11.7)	6.4 (± 3.0)	21.7 (± 11.5)	5.6 (± 2.5)	19.6 (± 11.8)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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About one third of never smokers (26.3%) and current smokers (30.7%) think boys who smoke have more friends than the non- smokers (Table 5). Only one out of five of both never smokers and current smokers (14.2% v/s 20.6%) think that girls who smoke have more friends than non-smokers. There was no significant difference in all regions by gender. A significantly small number of never smokers think, boys nor girls who smoke are more attractive than non smokers (6.1% v/s 5.5%), with no significant difference by gender. Up to 25% of smokers think boys or girls who smoke are more attractive than non-smokers (25.4% v/s 19.3%) are. There was no significant difference by gender of those current smokers who think that boys or girls who smoke are more attractive than non-smokers in Mombasa are. Generally there was no significant difference between the never smokers and current smokers in knowledge and attitudes

Table 6: Media and Advertising Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages CORE41A	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines		Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered Free Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company	
		Never Smokers (CORE47A)	Current Smokers (CORE47B)	Never Smokers (CORE44A)	Current Smokers (CORE44B)	Never Smokers (CORE49A)	Current Smokers (CORE49B)
Region 1-3 (Total)	80.2 (± 3.3)	72.8 (± 4.0)	77.9 (± 8.3)	18.5 (± 3.4)	48.5 (± 8.9)	12.1 (± 2.5)	42.6 (± 6.9)
Male	80.3 (± 3.3)	71.2 (± 5.9)	76.8 (± 10.1)	16.5 (± 5.0)	45.7 (± 11.1)	12.6 (± 3.2)	40.6 (± 6.3)
Female	80.1 (± 5.6)	74.4 (± 3.4)	80.1 (± 9.5)	20.4 (± 3.0)	54.4 (± 10.2)	11.7 (± 3.3)	48.5 (± 11.9)
Region 1 (Total)	82.3 (± 2.6)	76.3 (± 3.4)	79.2 (± 7.5)	14.2 (± 3.2)	36.6 (± 7.7)	8.5 (± 2.2)	35.0 (± 8.5)
Male	81.6 (± 3.1)	75.4 (± 3.9)	80.0 (± 8.9)	14.1 (± 4.6)	36.7 (± 10.3)	9.9 (± 4.1)	37.7 (± 9.3)
Female	83.1 (± 3.5)	77.1 (± 4.5)	78.8 (± 12.4)	14.3 (± 3.5)	37.4 (± 9.6)	7.5 (± 1.9)	28.3 (± 15.2)
Region 2 (Total)	83.4 (± 6.7)	83.1 (± 4.3)	81.6 (± 14.2)	13.8 (± 2.5)	23.2 (± 7.4)	13.8 (± 5.2)	25.9 (± 8.6)
Male	85.8 (± 9.4)	83.0 (± 7.1)	94.4 (± 15.6)	11.5 (± 6.6)	17.3 (± 10.1)	13.5 (± 8.7)	20.7 (± 14.4)
Female	81.7 (± 6.5)	83.0 (± 2.7)	65.8 (± 23.7)	17.1 (± 7.3)	32.4 (± 21.9)	14.5 (± 3.4)	35.3 (± 9.9)
Region 3 (Total)	80.1 (± 3.5)	72.6 (± 4.1)	77.8 (± 8.7)	18.7 (± 3.6)	49.3 (± 9.4)	12.2 (± 2.6)	43.1 (± 7.2)
Male	80.2 (± 3.4)	70.9 (± 6.1)	76.6 (± 10.6)	16.6 (± 5.3)	46.2 (± 11.6)	12.7 (± 3.3)	40.9 (± 6.6)
Female	80.0 (± 5.8)	74.2 (± 3.6)	80.4 (± 10.0)	20.6 (± 3.2)	55.5 (± 10.7)	11.8 (± 3.5)	49.6 (± 12.6)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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Eight out of ten (80.2%) students saw an anti-smoking media in the past 30 days (Table 6). Over seven out of ten students both the never smoking students (72.8%) and the current smokers (77.9%) had seen a pro- tobacco message in news papers and magazines in the past 30 days. There was no significant difference in media exposure by gender. Almost half of the current smokers (48.5%) had an object with a cigarette brand logo on it but less than twenty per cent of students who do not smoke cigarettes (18.5%) had such an item. More than four out of ten students who smoke cigarettes currently (42.6%) had been offered free. Cigarettes by a tobacco company representative. Only one out of ten students who do not smoke cigarettes had been offered such. There was significant difference by gender among those who were offered a free cigarette. There was no significant difference between the regions.

Table7: Access and Availability, Kenya GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home <u>CORE12A</u>	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store <u>CORE5BB</u>	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age <u>CORE10A</u>
Total	23.9 (± 9.3)	35.4 (± 14.5)	68.3 (± 15.4)
Male	26.0 (± 11.5)	37.4 (± 18.8)	77.3 (± 15.0)
Female	19.4 (± 12.0)	31.7 (± 10.8)	47.4 (± 23.0)

N/B Region-Nairobi, Region-2 Mombasa and Region-3 Rest of Kenya except Nairobi and Mombasa

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Over one out of five (23.9%) students of current smokers usually smoke at home and more than three out of ten (35.4%) purchase their cigarettes at a store (Table 7). Almost seven out of ten (68.3%) of current smokers who usually buy their cigarettes in a store had not been refused purchase because of their age. There was no significant difference by gender.